England & Scotland:

OR,

The Proceedings of the Parliament of ENGLAND.

The Confession of the Church of SCOTLAND.

Also severall Advertisements

1. To the City, and to the Associated Counties.
2. To those who engage themselves
   1. *For Liberty.*
   2. *For Religion.*
   3. *For Gods, and Christs Cause.*

LUKE 19. 41, 42.

And when he was come neare, he beheld the City, and wept over it, Saying, If thou hadst knowne, even thou, at least in this thy day, the things which belong unto thy peace! but now they are hid from thine eyes.

OXFORD,
Printed in the Yeare *M. DC. XLIV.*

To The Reader.

Reader,

After many and too many Tamphlets which have obſcured the Truth, I here preſent thee with a ſhort Abſtract of the proceedings untill the taking up of Armes; thereby to informe thee of the true ſtate of the preſent difference, and from hence muſt thy conſcience be regulated; and not from the after carriage and ſucceſſe of the Warre.

Vale.

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JUNE 1, 1916

An Abſtract of the proceedings of PARLIAMENT from the firſt Convention (*Nov.* 3. 1640.) unto the taking up of Armes, which was *June* 10. 1642. According to three diſtinct periods of time.

The firſt Period, concerning ſeverall Act paſſed by the KING *and both Houſes of* Parliament.

1 FOr a Trienniall Parliament.
2. For the Abolition of the Starre-Chamber.
3. For taking away the High-commiſſion court
4. Againſt Ship-money.
5. Againſt Coat and Conduct-money.
6. Againſt Monopolies.
7. For bounding all the Forreſts in *England*.
8. Concerning Tunnage and Poundage.
9. For regulating the office of the Clerke of the Market.
10. Concerning the buſineſſe of Knighthood.
11. For the continuance of this Parliament.

By which Acts, the ſeverall grievances were remedied, which the Lords had ſet forth in their Petition, lately preſented to His Majeſty at *Yorke*.

As alſo by the firſt, and the laſt of thoſe Acts, aſſurance was given of farther remedies in that kind, both for the preſent, and for the time to come, as is ſet forth in the Remonſtrance of the ſtate of the Kingdome, *Decemb.* 15.

The ſecond Period, containing the proceedings of both Houſe of Parliament, before the Tumults.

1. A Bill for removing the Biſhops from their Votes in the Lords Houſe paſſed the Houſe of Commons: In the Houſe of Peeres, after ſeverall long free debates, it was by very much the major part abſolutely rejected. 1641. Biſhops Votes.

Root and branch.

2 A Bill was brought into the House of Commons for the extirpation of Bishops, and of Deanes, and Chapters, but it passed not.

3. Sir *Arthur Haslerig* brought in a Bill to place a Generall at Land, and an Admirall at Sea, with absolute power over the Subject; and it was rejected.

Publique worsh p.

4. The House of Lords published an Order for the due observation of the Laws concerning the publike worship of God, 9. *Sept.*

Booke of Common prayer.

5. A Vote passed in the House of Commons for the Book of Common Prayer, in *Novemb.*

The third Period containing the proceedings betweene the King and the Houses of Parliament, since the Tumults.

Tumults.

1. In *Decemb.* the House of Commons published a Remonstrance of the state of the Kingdome, setting forth all the Errors of His Majesties Government. Wherein also they declare, That the Party of Bishops and Popish Lords in the House of Peeres, have hindred the proceedings of divers good Bills passed in the Commons House concerning the Reformation of sundry great Abuses and Corruptions both in Church and State. And thereupon the Tumultuous People in and about *London* resort to *Westminster* with clubs and swords, crying through the streets, Westminster-Hall, and betweene the two Houses, *No Bishops, No Bishops, No Popish Lords*; and misusing the severall Members of either House, who, they were informed, favoured not their ends; and using seditious and traiterous speeches against His Majesty himselfe.

Bishops Votes.

The Lords twice moved the House of Commons to joyne with them in an Order against Tumults.

His Majesty also sent a Message to the Lord Mayor for preventing the like tumultuous Assemblies.

The Members accused.

2 *Jan.* 4. The King exhibited Articles of High-Treason against the Lord *Kymbolton*, and the five Members; as for other matters, so for endeavouring to subvert the Fundamentall Lawes and Government of this Kingdome; and to deprive him of his Regall power, and to place an Arbitrary, and Tyrannicall power in Subjects: and for raising and countenancing Tumults, thereby to compell the Parliament to order, limit, and dispose their Proceedings as might concur with their Designes.

Upon

Upon an Order publiſhed by the Houſe of Commons againſt the Arreſting of their Members, the King goes in Perſon to demand them.

The Houſes thereupon adjourn themſelves into London, and the City takes the Members into protection, under pretence of maintaining the priviledge of Parliament. The neighbouring Counties alſo doe the like, as appears by their ſeverall Petitions.

And *Jan.* 11. the accuſed Members are guarded to *Weſtminſter* with a great force both by water and land.

To compoſe theſe diſtempers, His Majeſty ſent a Meſſage to both Houſes, *Jan.* 20. Adviſing them to take into conſideration all ſuch particulars as they held neceſſary for upholding his juſt Regall power, and ſetling his Revenue; as alſo for eſtabliſhing Religion (with due regard to tender conſciences in point of Ceremonies) and for ſecuring their Priviledges, and the liberty of the Subject.

3. For their better ſecurity whil'ſt they ſhould debate & purſue this Meſſage, the Houſe of Commons petition His Majeſty, that the Militia, and the Forts and Caſtles may be put in the hands of ſuch men as they did confide in. *Jan.* 27. The power of the Kingdom.

Becauſe the Major part of Lords would not concur with the Houſe of Com. in the buſines of the Militia, the poor people in and about *London*, petition the Houſe of Com. againſt thoſe Lords, as Malignants, and as diſturbers of their peace, & threaten to remove them (*Jan.* 31.) ſo they withdrew themſelves; and the Militia was carried by the remaining party of the Lords. The Militia.

In *Febr.* and *March*, Both the Houſes petition the King about the Militia: His Majeſty condeſcends to commit the Execution of the Militia (in the ſeverall Counties) to ſuch men as they ſhould recommend unto him. But this ſatisfied them not: and they vote His Majeſties Commiſſions of Lieutenancy to be Illegall; and they ſettle the Militia by an Ordinance; excluding His Majeſty from any power in the diſpoſition or execution of it.

In *Aprill*, when His Majeſty ſent them the Meſſage of his intention to goe into *Ireland*, he ſent them alſo a Bill for ſetling the Militia of the whole Kingdome for one yeare in the hands of thoſe men they had recommended unto him; ſo that himſelfe

ſelfe ſhould not be able to execute it without the adviſe of the Parliament, and when His Majeſty ſhould be out of the Kingdome, the ſole execution to be in them.

They on the contrary offer him a Bill for ſetling it abſolutely in the hands of ſome men, excluding His Majeſty altogether, for two yeares.

The Kings negative Vote.

In *May*, They Declare againſt the Kings Negative Voice (even in the buſineſſe of the Militia; without which His Majeſty cannot diſcharge his Kingly Office, and protect his people) Alſo they ſay, that they ſhould not want modeſty, or duty, if they followed the higheſt precedents of other Parliaments.

The 19 Propoſitions.

4. To compoſe the differences ariſen, & to ſatisfy their feares, and jealouſies, they offer to His Majeſty 19 Propoſitions, *Jun.* 2. which ſtrike at Regall power it ſelfe; and would transfer it to, and ſettle it in, the Houſes of Parliament for ever: and ſo of a Monarchy would make this an Ariſtocracy and Democracy; (ſuitable to the Government they intend in the Church, the Presbytery:) and upon the Kings refuſall of them, they publiſh Propoſitions for bringing in of money, &c. to raiſe an Army. *June* 10.

The reſult.

5. From the premiſes it appeares, that the publike grievances of the Kingdome were all remedied at the beginning of the Parliament: And that preſently there was an attempt (by ſome) to alter the government of the Church and State: And when they could not compaſſe it in a free Parliamentary way, that they attempted it firſt by Tumults, forcing the Parliament; and afterwards by Armes to force the King.

And in this caſe I would have every one, complying with them, to conſider the Doctrine of the Church of *Scotland* concerning the Civill Magiſtrates, delivered in theſe following words;

The Scottiſh Confeſſion.

We confeſſe, and acknowledge, Empires, Kingdomes, Dominions, and Cities, to be diſtinguished, and ordained by God. The powers, and Authorities in the ſame (be it of Emperours in their Empires, Kings in their realmes, Dukes, and Princes in their Dominions, and of other Magiſtrates in their Cities) to be Gods Holy Ordinance; ordained for the manifeſtation of his owne Glory, and for the ſingular profit, and commodity of mankinde: ſo that whoſoever goeth about to take away, or to confound the

whole

whole State of Civil policies now long eſtabliſhed, we affirme the ſame men not onely to be enemies to mankinde, but alſo wickedly to fight againſt Gods expreſſed will.

It being evident, how, and by what meanes the Power of the Kingdom was ſeized on, and why and to what end Armes were taken up, on the one ſide; 'tis thereby manifeſt alſo wherefore they are taken up on the other ſide:

1. To maintaine the Liberty and Freedome of Vote in Parliament againſt Tumults.
2. For recovery of His Majeſties Rights and Prerogatives.
3. For redemption of the ſubject in point of Propriety, and Liberty, from new and illegall impoſitions and impriſonments.
4. To reduce the ſubject to obedience in point of the Militia, and of the Lawes concerning Religion.

Why the King taketh up Armes.

So the King and his forces come amongſt you to Right the Parliament, and himſelfe, and to reduce you and to take you into his protection, and to require aide, and comfort of you, And (ſaith the confeſſion of the Church of *Scotland*, which by the Covenant you have ſworne to maintaine) They who deny comfort and aide to Kings and Princes, travelling vigilantly in their office, as His Majeſty doth, even to the hazard of his life: deny aide and comfort to God himſelfe, who requires it of them by his Lieutenant.

The adverſiſements.

To the City and Countries.

Beſides we have all a ſpeciall obligation upon us (by our Oathes of Alleagiance, and Supremacy) to defend the Kings Perſon, his Crowne, and Dignity; and to maintaine and defend all his Preheminences, Priviledges and Prerogatives whatſoever.

Nor doe His Majeſties forces come (as you conceive) to invade, ſpoile, kill, and ſlay, nor to exerciſe any hoſtility, unleſſe oppoſed by you; and oppoſing in this caſe, doubtleſſe you cannot but be guilty of reſiſting the Ordinance of God. (*Ro.* 13) and of all the bloudſhed, and rapine, and devaſtation that ſhall happen upon your reſiſtance.

And whereas men ordinarily engage themſelves for Liberty, and for Religion; I would have them to conſider (as I conceive)

1. That our Liberty, as it was ſufficiently aſſerted, and ſetled by divers Acts in the beginning of the Parliament, ſo it might have been kept inviolate by the authority of the Parliament, ſitting ſo long as they pleaſe; and by the power of the Militia ſetled in the hands of thoſe men whom they had recommended to His Majeſty: But (*I feare*) Liberty with ſubjection doth not ſuffice now: and the affectation of Liberty

Of Liberty.

Liberty without Subjection is no leſſe then Rebellion.

Of Religion. 2. That our Religion by Law eſtabliſhed might have been preſerved alſo by the ſame Authority and Power; and by the ſame meanes their Priviledges alſo might have been preſerved and ſecured.

Beſides, His Majeſty by His Proclamation had required the due obſervation of the Lawes concerning Religion; and it *is* a cauſe in part of His Majeſties taking up Armes, to maintaine the Religion by Law eſtabliſhed.

Of Popery. And (as concerning Popery) to ſuppreſſe the growth thereof, His Majeſty had by a Proclamation required the Lawes againſt Popiſh Recuſants to be put in execution without favour or connivence.

And (to root out Popery) His Majeſty offered to joyne with the two Houſes in any further Act againſt Prieſts, and Jeſuits diſturbing the State, and againſt Papiſts eluding the Lawes by truſts and for the education of the children of Papiſts by Proteſtants in the Proteſtant Religion.

But their extirpation muſt be Military, not Parliamentary; And they are not content with preſerving, but fight for altering Religion by Law eſtabliſhed; if not in Doctrine (as I doubt whether the Doctrine of the Church of *England*, concerning Active & Paſſive Subjection, delivered in the books of Homilies will ſtand, or no) yet in forme of Worſhip, and frame of Church Government, and that againſt the Lawes, the King, the Order and Vote of the Houſes before the Tumults.

Of Chriſt his cauſe. Laſtly, whereas men flatter themſelves, that they fight for Gods cauſe, and for Chriſts cauſe. (*i. e.*) For the Presbyterian Diſcipline, and Government, which they conceive to be of Gods and Chriſts owne inſtitution; I would have them enquire and informe themſelves, whether the Houſe of Commons have not voted that Government, and Diſcipline not to be of Divine Right; and whether

Of the Presbytery. they have not reſolved, and profeſſed that they will admit no Church Government to be of Divine Right, that they may order and alter it as they pleaſe; and whether this be not the chiefe reaſon wherefore they deny the Divine Right of Epiſcopacy.

PROV. 24. 21, 22.

My Son, feare thou the Lord and the King, and meddle not with them that are given to change.

For their calamity ſhall riſe ſuddenly, and who knoweth the ruine of them both?

FINIS.